FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1847. [NO. 1595.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FOR SALE.

75 HHDS prime sweet Cuba Molasses,
15,000 lbs Dry Hides
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94-3w

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE—sold to effect a division—viz:

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.
2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.
1 Lot on Franklin street.
2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.
1 vacant Lot near the Jail.
1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.
250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.
6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay street.
35 acres of Land joining the same.
54 acres of Land near Mallett's Factory.
100 acres, valuable for fire wood, joining Ellis.
146 acres do do, joining ditto.
104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alex'nder Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tds

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 4th of January, at the Market House in this place, that large and commodious DWELLING, with convenient out houses, on Person street, occupied by Mr. E. Fuller, and known as the late residence of Mrs. Ann McKay, dec'd. This is one of the most pleasant and commodious houses in the place, possessing the advantage of every thing to business. The lot contains about 2 acres.

Also, the vacant Lot adjoining fronting on Person street about 80 feet, and running back about 350 feet to the street. This is a beautiful building lot.

Also, a comfortable Dwelling, with all convenient outhouses, at present occupied by Mr. Wm Hartman.

Any of the above property will be shown by application to Mr. Fuller.

Also, at the same time and place, two likely young NEGRO MEN, sold for no fault.

A credit of six months will be given. Notes with approved security will be required before the Negroes are given. Sale positive and without reserve.

W. McL. McKAY,
Ex'or of Ann McKay, dec'd.
Dec. 18, 1847. 94tds

SALISBURY FACTORY FOR SALE.

UNDER a Resolution of the Stockholders of the *Salisbury Manufacturing Company*, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 25th of January, 1848, at the Court House in Salisbury, on a credit of six months the SALISBURY FACTORY entire, containing about 2500 Spindles, 70 or 80 Looms, with all the necessary preparatory machinery, a superior Fifty Horse Power Engine, Dwellings for the operatives, &c. Also, one NEGRO MAN about 45 years of age, the engineer.

MATTHIAS BOGER, President.
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1847. 94-4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Lutterloh & Memory, at Fair Bluff N. C. are requested to meet Thomas S. Memory, on Monday the 24th day of January 1848, at Capt. R. M. Powell's Store, for the purpose of settling their respective debts. A punctual attendance is particularly requested; and those failing to attend may expect to be called on by an officer. Should any persons wish to settle before that day, they will please call on Capt. R. M. Powell, who is duly authorized to receive moneys and give lawful discharges, or on T. S. Memory, at Whiteville.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at Whiteville, which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

LUTTERLOH & MEMORY.
Dec. 16, 1847. 94-2w

FRUIT TREES.

THE proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries have now on hand, and ready for sale, at their Nurseries, 15 miles N. W. of Pittsborough, in Chatham County, a splendid assortment of APPLE AND PEACH TREES, Selected with great care from the best collections in the United States. Also some of the finest Cherry Trees, with a few Pear, Plumb, Nectarine and Apricot Trees. Also the splendid Strawberry, the Hovey's seedling.

Orders will be strictly attended to, and Trees delivered where five hundred or more are wanted at one place. Orders should be sent very soon, that the Trees may be delivered in good time for planting.

J. & T. LINDLEY.
Dec. 16. 94-3w

Manufacturers' Articles.

600 DOZEN Power Loom Pickers,
150 sides Belt Leather,
100 do Picker do,
50 dozen Lace do,
50 do Roller do, Calf & Sheep,
25,000 Warp and Filling Bobbins,
60 casks Potato STARCH,
50 dozen Shuttles, (assorted,)
45 lbs. Russia Isinglass, (genuine,)
10,000 Glass STEPS,
400 gross Steel Nails,
8 casks Emery, (assorted,

Together with other articles used in Cotton and Woollen Factories. Orders received for Cotton and Worsted Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Bobbins, for Stretchers, Speeders, Twisters, Danforth, Throstle, &c. &c.

Agent for A. Meneely's Bells, of any size, for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, &c.

Also, Manufacturer's Machine Cards, of superior quality.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Eutaw st.
Baltimore.
Dec. 13, 1847 94-6w

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, from two to three hundred well cured HIDES, a fair portion of which are suitable for Sole or Harness Leather. The price will be low for Cash.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94-5w

FOR SALE.—A fine Saddle Horse, that works well in all kinds of harness.
(94-2w) L. McKELLAR.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, figu'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Musiinde-Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stroudia Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *expeditiously* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent to 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

AT COST FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber will dispose of the remainder of his stock of DRY GOODS at COST, and some for LESS than COST for CASH only. There will be found a general assortment for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Housekeeping Goods, and servants wear also; a small lot of superior Hats and Caps.

Being desirous of closing in a few weeks, those in want of real bargains will do well to call soon as they will seldom meet with opportunities like the present at the CASH BARGAIN STORE, Hay street, west of the market.

JNO. EASTER, Jr.
Dec. 18, 1847. 94tf

SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 12th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., four Female SLAVES, formerly the property of William Colville, dec'sed,—sold by a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Dec. 12, 1847. 94ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, 100 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

Also, one fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill in Fayetteville known as Russell's Mill.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

James Brown and wife and others, *ex* Marmaduke Fowell, Administrator of Dorothy Robbins, *et al.*
Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, Defendants in said Petition, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, to personally appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1847.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25] 94-6w

FEMALE SCHOOL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell, Principals.
Signore Antonio di Martino, Teacher of Music, Drawing, Painting in oil and water colours, French, Spanish, and Italian.

THE Spring Session will commence on the 7th of January, and close the last of May.

The accomplishments are thoroughly taught by Sign. Martino, who comes highly recommended from some of the first schools in the North.

The number of Boarders in our family is limited to six, but board can be had in most respectable families. Our extra charges are few. Those who board in our family are instructed in needle-work gratis; and any in the school can learn Latin and Vocal Music without extra charge.

Terms—Payable in advance.

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Tuition for Day Scholars,	12, 15, & 17 50
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Piano for practice,	5 00
French, Spanish, or Italian,	5 00
Drawing,	10 to 20 00

Hillsborough, Dec. 7. 93-3t

DAVID SHAW, CONFECTIONER,

HAS just received a supply of new crop B M RAISINS, whole, half, and quarter boxes. Also, a lot of new crop PRUNES, of superior quality, in fancy boxes.

Dec. 11. 93-3w

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A YOUNG Man named Alexander McRae, laboring under mental derangement and loss of speech, left his friends in August last, and is supposed, if alive, to be in some of the upper counties in this State, as it is understood he was seen in the neighborhood of Davidson College about the last of September. He is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has fair complexion and light hair. Any person communicating information to me at Bostick's Mills P. O., Richmond county, N. C., so that he may be found, will confer a great favor on his afflicted relatives.

DANIEL S. McRAE.
Dec. 4, 1847. 93-3w

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAML. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

IMPORTED FLATTERER, winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Newmarket, England, first October Meeting of 1831, by Muley, son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour, and sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Maggrave, etc. dam Clare, by Marmion, son of Whiskey and young Noisette by Dumodie,—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Dryver—g. g. g. d. Fractions by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by Eclipse—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Midge, Squirrel, Camilla, &c's dam by Bartett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr Bowes's Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c. Flatterer was a good race-horse, and his colts from every description of mares are very fine. His health is exceedingly robust, and he is now in magnificent condition.

CLARENDON, by imp. Flatterer, dam Comet by the late Hon. John Randolph's Gracchus, son of imp. Diomede, who was also sire of the renowned Sir Archie—g. d. Vaux by Trafalgar—g. g. d. Nettletop by imp. Spread Eagle—a celebrated race mare that sold for $2200, a price, in her day, rarely paid for any race—g. g. g. d. by imp. Shark—g. g. g. g. d. by imp. Jamis—g. g. g. g. d. thoroughbred mare then belonging to the late Thos. Tobb, Esq. of Gloucester county, Va. A hardy young horse, whose colts are very large, blood like, and promising.

ST. MARK, by imp. Flatterer, dam by Monsieur Tonson, all that is known of her pedigree, but she is believed to have been thoroughbred. A small, stout, compact, and beautifully formed horse, and of great promise—untried.

Proposals will be received for forming these horses, should they not be disposed of by the commencement of the next season.

For terms, which will be reasonable and liberal, apply to

P. P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 4, 1847. 93tf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I will (if not previously disposed of,) offer for sale, on Wednesday the 29th day of December, between 1200 and 1500 acres of Timber and Turpentine LAND, on which there are 24,000 turpentine boxes, two years old. Also, a Saw Mill, in good order; a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses. There is on said land about 150 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, and some fine land to clear, of which there is some rich swamp land, said to be surpassed by none. The situation is pleasant, healthy, and every way desirable.

The above Land is situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, 14 miles North of Fayetteville, near the Raleigh road, and averaging 2 miles from Cape Fear and 2 from Little River. Persons wishing to see the above land can do so by calling on the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blacksmiths' Tools, Turpentine Tools, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN McNEILL.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the Hon. John Campbell, deceased, is offered for sale by private contract:

That large plantation known as the Carlos place, lying on the river Pee Dee, in the District of Marlborough, S. C. This plantation contains about 1600 acres, of which 200 acres are cleared.

Also that other tract of rich river land known as the "Forlorn Hope," also lying on the river Pee Dee in Marlborough District, S. C. This tract contains 734 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared.

These two tracts will be sold either separately or together. They join each other, and together, would make an excellent plantation. The terms will be made known and the premises shown, on application to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., or to the subscribers, at Cheraw. Early application is requested—before the 1st of January next if practicable.

BLAKENEY & MACFARLAN,
Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix.
Cheraw, Nov. 12, 1847. 90-1st Jan

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

David Gaster, Executor of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd, *vs.* The Rev. Daniel Johnston and others.
Petition for Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William D. Johnston, James S. Johnston, James S. Dalrymple, William Dalrymple, and John Harrington, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons (they being some of the next of kin of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd,) to be and appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January 1848, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Jennet Dalrymple, shall not be admitted to Probate.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 25] 90-6w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees having re-purchased the property formerly known as the Donaldson Academy, have leased it to the subscriber for a term of years, for the purpose of establishing a HIGH MALE SCHOOL, in which the various English, Classical and Mathematical branches shall be thoroughly taught.

The Institution is beautifully situated on Haymount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal.

The buildings and grounds are ample and well adapted to the purposes of a School.

The Principal proposes to receive into his family a limited number of boys, who shall, at all times, be under his immediate supervision and control; and who, in regard to their morals, manners, and mental improvement, shall enjoy all the advantages of a select boarding school.

Students of bad characters or idle habits, will not be received or retained in connection with the school.

The Principal being well known in this community as a Teacher, deems it unnecessary to produce testimonials of his qualifications for his profession. Suffice it to say that his whole time and energies shall be devoted to the moral and intellectual training of the youth who may be committed to his care.

There will be two Sessions in the year, of five months each.

The vacations will occur in the months of June and December.

The exercises of the Institution will commence on Tuesday the 4th day of January 1848.

Expenses pay able quarterly, in advance.

The rates of tuition will vary from $6 to $10 per quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Boarding $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Testimonials from the Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., President of Princeton College; Rev. Sam'l Miller, D. D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Profs. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; and from Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City.

REFERENCES.

Rev. J. C. Coit, Cheraw, S. C.; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, W. D. Johnson, Esq., Bennettsville, S. C.; Gen. W. J. Cowan, John I. McMillan, Esq., Baden county, N. C.; Rev. James O. Stedman, Wilmington, N. C.; and in Fayetteville, Hon. H. Potter, Benj. Robeson, M. D., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. Alvan Gelgrast, Geo. McNeill, Esq., Hon. J. C. Dobbin, James Martine, Esq., Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. G. Shepherd, Esq.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92-3w

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Superior Court of Law, I shall expose to sale, at the late residence of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, on Monday the 17th of January, 1848, certain SLAVES belonging to the said Estate, for the purpose of effecting a division. Terms at Sale.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE, C. S. C.
Cumberland Co., Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

VALUABLE NEGROES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the sixth day of January next,

FIVE VALUABLE NEGROES,

VIZ. HARRY, a good Blacksmith, 47 years of age. NEIL, his son, 17 years, who has been working at the Blacksmiths' trade with his father for two years, and is said to be very smart. WATTY, a son of Harry, 9 years old, very likely.—GILBERT, a boy 15 years old, very likely and good character. MARY, a sister of Gilbert, 10 years old, is a very likely and good character.

The above Negroes are known to be of good family, raised well, and sold for no fault.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, the following piece of

LAND

in the town of Fayetteville and its vicinity:

100 acres of Land on the South West side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with a very good house and kitchen on it.

One Lot in Town, of 4 acres, called the Shop Lot, with two houses thereon.

One other Lot in Town, of 14 acres, called the Stable Lot, with a good framed house thereon.

One piece of Land of 150 acres, called the Council Hall Land; and

One other tract of 250 acres, called the Stone Quarry.

The Negroes will be sold for Cash;—the Lands on time, with good paper. I can sell any of the above property at private sale, if applied for

W. H. BEATTY.
November 16, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Decrees of the Court of Equity, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit:—

80 acres, adjoining Thomas McLaurin and Arch'd Holmes.

215 acres, joining Thomas McLaurin and the Baker land.

An undivided half of 200 acres, House tract of the Howell land.

One-half of 75 acres Swamp Land, joining Arch'd Holmes. The above known as the Howie lands.

Terms: A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

—ALSO—

320 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Bone's Creek, late the property of Duncan Munroe.

Terms: One-fifth cash; 6 months credit for the remainder, with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, near the Grey's Creek Church, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., 750 acres of LAND, late the property of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, which is a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov 1, 1847. 87tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

RALEIGH Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first day of January; the second session on the first of July.

Terms of Tuition—Payable in advance.

For the Classics,	$20
For common English branches,	15
For English including the higher branches of Mathematics, the same as the Classics	
For Modern Languages,	10
For Book keeping,	8
For Juvenile Studies—Reading, Writing and Spelling,	12

For any additional studies, an extra charge of 3
For Military Tactics, no charge.

Instructers.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military do., S. M. PRESTON.
Modern Languages, Monsieur BRADY.
Book keeping, J. S. NICHOLS.
Juvenile Department, ROBT WHITEHURST.

Board can be had with the Principal at a very low price.

To prevent unnecessary expenses, the pocket-money of Students should be deposited with the Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 1847. 93-6t

NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the Market House, on the first day of January next, for one year, unless previously hired privately, the Negro boys MOSES and LEWIS, and several Negro Women, among whom are good cooks, &c.

At the same time and place, (if not previously rented) will be rented for one year, the OREGON HOTEL.

WM. S. MULLINS, Ex'r.
of John Mullins, dec'd.
Dec. 13. 93-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will, on the first Monday in January next, expose to public sale, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, 440 acres Timber and Turpentine LANDS, lying on Buck Creek, 5 miles from Cape Fear, in Cumberland county.

Also, a valuable NEGRO MAN.

A credit of six months will be given; purchasers to give bond and approved security before a title to the property is made.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Executor to the last Will and Testament of Neill McLaren, dec'd.
Dec. 4, 1847. 93ts

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS,**

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome articles of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 pcs. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

9 VALUABLE SLAVES FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Moore, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of January next, at the late residence of Moses Kidd, Sen., dec'd, near Waddill's Ferry, sell at public sale, Nine Young and Likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said Moses Kidd, Sen.

Terms—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ALF'D BROWER, Adm'r.
Dec. 4, 1847. 93-4s

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Doane's Mavgriete's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Widwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.
For sale by
Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

We would earnestly recommend to the thoughtful consideration of our readers the following article from the National Intelligencer. There is good sense in every line of it. And though we have never been able to bring ourself to the adoption of the rule to refuse publication to such notices, we wish the public would act upon its suggestions, and not write or ask the insertion of more than the simple announcement of the death of their friends. We *know* that there is in the minds of a large majority of readers of newspapers a perfect loathing of many of the long obituary notices which often appear in them:—

OBITUARY NOTICES.

We are obliged at length to announce publicly the necessity, which has become every day more and more obvious, of restricting the announcement in our columns of the deaths of individuals to those circumstances which alone the Public—that is to say, the body of readers of a widely-circulating journal—are interested in knowing concerning them. For years past the Editors have been so far approaching this plan as to exclude, as not properly adapted, if at all fit, for dissemination in a sheet so worldly as a public newspaper, accounts, in the case of deceased persons, of religious conversions to and professions of faith in particular churches, and of death-bed scenes and conversations. These things, though frequently of deep interest to the family circles of the deceased, are so wholly out of place among the party politics, advertisements, crimes, casualties, not to speak of sports, witticisms, and jests—all which go in various proportions to make up the composition of a newspaper—that it is trusted that Subscribers generally will see and acknowledge the propriety of a general rule on the subject, such as is now announced, and will refrain from taking offence should the rule at any time hereafter become applicable to cases in which they feel a personal interest.

That there are cases in which extraordinary moral merit, or faithful and valuable public services, demand more than a mere announcement of the name, age, and abode of a person deceased, is freely admitted. Of our own opinion of what is proper on such occasions, however, we can point to our own example, in the case of the decease of near and dear relatives, whose virtues and merits no praise of ours could well too highly have extolled. To those who knew them, their virtues were known; and to those who knew them not, we were aware that simple truth, from us, would be considered only as the exaggeration of minds tenderly affected by recent bereavements. Such is, we are persuaded, more or less generally, the impression produced on the minds of disinterested readers by public eulogies upon deceased friends, such as are frequently furnished by their survivors for publication in the newspapers. This supposes that articles of this description are generally read; but, on the contrary, as a further reason for discontinuing them, it may be affirmed—and every reader's experience will bear us out in it—that, of all the articles which usually make up the contents of a newspaper, the only ones which the mass of readers habitually pass by without perusing are the long Obituary Notices.

THE UNION.—There is a Magazine published in New York by a Lady, (Mrs. Kirkland,) who is well known in the Literary World, as an authoress, her "New Home," "Western Clearings," &c., having established for her a high character for talent. It is called the "Union Magazine," is printed by Israel Post, at $3 a year, $5 for two copies, and $10 for five copies.

From the last No. we copy the following:—

THE THRIVING FAMILY.—A SONG.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Our father lives in Washington,
And has a world of cares,
But gives his children each a farm,
Enough for them and theirs,—
Full thirty well grown sons has he,
A numerous race indeed,
Married and settled, all, d' ye see,
With boys and girls to feed.
And if we wisely till our lands,
We 're sure to earn a living,
And have a penny, too, to spare,
For spending, or for giving.
A thriving family are we,
No lording need deride us,
For we know how to use our hands,
And in our wits we pride us;
Hail, brothers, hail,—
Let nought on earth divide us.

Some of us dare the sharp north-east,
Some, clover fields are mowing;
And others tend the cotton plants
That keep the looms agoing.
Some build and steer the white-winged ships,
And few in speed can mate them;
While others rear the corn and wheat,
Or grind the flour to freight them.
And if our neighbors o'er the sea,
Have e'er an empty larder,
To send a loaf their babes to cheer,
We 'll work a little harder.
No old nobility have we,
No tyrant-king to ride us;
Our Sages in the Capitol
Enact the laws that guide us.
Hail, brothers, hail,—
Let nought on earth divide us.

Some faults we have—we can't deny,
A foible here and there;
But other households have the same,
And so, we 'll not despair.
'T will do no good to fume and frown,
And call hard names you see,
And 't were a burning shame to part,
So fine a family.
'T is but a waste of time to fret,
Since Nature made us one,
For every quarrel cuts a thread,
That healthful love has spun.
So draw the chords of union fast,
Whatever may betide us,
And closer cling through every blast,
For many a storm has tried us.
Hail, brothers, hail,—
Let nought on earth divide us!

STRANGE CASE.

A very singular transaction took place last week, which terminated yesterday, as follows:—On Saturday last, D. Burbance, landlord at Young's Tavern, five miles from this city, missed from his trunk $600 in specie and bank notes. He immediately commenced a search, and on Saturday evening, from some circumstances, supposed he had good reason to suspect his ostler, and an adjoining neighbor and his wife, to be concerned in the theft. He had them arrested and put in jail on Saturday night. On Sunday night his own wife acknowledged that *she* purloined the money, when the husband immediately had two of the prisoners released on bail. Yesterday, at two o'clock, the case came up for investigation, and the wife was brought on to the stand as a witness, when she swore that she herself took the money without the knowledge of "chick or child," and now had it in safe keeping. In answer to the question where the money was, she stoutly refused to tell. The Court decided she must—she decided she *mustn't*. The Court hinted at a commitment for contempt. She told them to go ahead—said she would go to jail—would lie there as long as they could support her in those quarters—would *die* there; but never, *never* would she tell where the money was. She claimed the money as *her own*, and took it as such, and meant to *keep* it too—if anybody could help themselves, let them do it. A dispute arose among the counsel as to the "relevancy" of several nice points—whether it amounted to a theft, it being her husband's money, and whether she was obliged to tell where it was, &c. She had fully exculpated the three accused by shouldering it herself, and now *who was on trial?* or was there anybody? She said she was "something of a lawyer;" and she didn't think it very good law that a person should be obliged to tell everybody where their money was, for "they might," said she, "want to steal it." Lawyers looked blank—the Court "wasn't sure she was right;"—the woman was perfectly resigned to her fate, whether it was the *jail* or otherwise—reiterating that she should keep the money *anyhow*, and the Court was obliged to dismiss the whole case, and all concerned.

Detroit Advertiser Dec. 7th.

Thomas Miller, Esq. of Granville, has been appointed by the Commissioners, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, *vice* Wesley Hollister, Esq., resigned.

An Enigma.—On the window of the travelers' room in the Queen's Arms Inn here, among many queer hieroglyphics and oddities scribbled with diamond pens on the glass, is the following curious enigma:

E E x x before marriage.
X X e e after marriage.

The first two letters being in large capitals, the others very small. Can any of our readers solve the riddle—make out the meaning of the enigma? We venture the following, although we believe it capable of various solutions: Great ease (EE's) and little (xx's) crosses before marriage; or more particularly, and having reference to the number of enigmatical letters—two (too) great ease and little crosses before marriage; too great crosses and little ease after marriage. We prefer the first.

Londonderry Standard.

Bite of a Rattlesnake.—Dr. Lee, of Hartford, Conn., who had practiced extensively at the South, states that he has treated five cases of rattlesnake bite, and all of them successfully. His remedy is alcoholic liquor—either rum, brandy or gin—given in large doses. A half pint every fifteen minutes, making a quart in an hour, is not too much, to be given as soon as possible after the bite. The remedy has been used at the South to a great extent, and has never been known to fail of a cure. The liquor absorbs or deadens the fatal virus, and never intoxicates the subject so long as the virus of the reptile is in the system.

A New Kind of Bed.—The Cumberland Civilian publishes an extract of a letter from W. P. Wood, of that town, now in Mexico, which says:

"The night after the battle of Churubusco, we slept upon the field. I crept under a shed where the surgeons had been engaged in the amputation of limbs, &c., and there slept soundly. In the morning I found I had been sleeping on a pile of legs and arms, which were thinly covered with straw."

Hogs.—Thir

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FURTHER VIEWS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Amongst the allegations of the government paper, in its first reply to this journal, is the following:

"The Intelligencer does not even pretend to make any attempt to shake the immovable foundation of fact and argument on which the President, in his annual Message of December last, placed the righteousness of our claim and of the claim of Texas to the boundary of the Rio Grande."

Whether we did or did not make an "attempt" to shake the President's foundation, &c. our readers know as well as we; whether we *succeeded* or not, is another matter. We have at least, it is clear, failed in convincing the government editor, although we produced record evidence of every fact to which we appealed. For his especial advantage, we will try another line of demonstration. If the government editor will not believe *us*, will he believe the President? We quote from his Message, now before us, the following:

"New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. *The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union,* EMBRACE AT LEAST THAT PORTION OF NEW MEXICO LYING EAST OF THE RIO GRANDE, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as a part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important."

This is all true. If the "laws" of Texas on the subject were not a mere and sheer nullity so far as they pretend to establish a boundary to which the State had no color of title, New Mexico east of the Rio Grande is as much a part of Texas as the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. But all this territory was alike Mexican. No part of it was brought within the limits of the State of Texas by her revolution, or by right of conquest.—No part of it, therefore, was or could be conveyed by Texas to the United States. If it was "New Mexico," as the President says it was, how could it be Texas?

One and the same rule, it is perfectly clear, must be applicable to *all* the territory east of the Rio Grande heretofore belonging to Mexico. It is *all* either still Mexican, or it is Texan. But the President marches an army into one part of it on the plea of its being his duty to defend "our own soil"—territory of the United States, derived from Texas—and invades and conquers the other, demanding a cession of it as a Sate of Mexico, and now recommending to Congress to establish a Territorial Government within it!

"The Commissioner of the United States was authorized," says the Message, "to obtain a *cession* to the United States of the [Mexican] Provinces of *New Mexico* and California." &c. The relation of this province of New Mexico to the two nations (the United States and Mexico) was precisely and identically the same as that of the territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Yet the President made war, under an alleged indispensable duty to maintain the title of the United States to the one, and in that war conquered the other from Mexico, in order that he might obtain possession of it as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, in to which he says Mexico forced us by attempting to defend her own territory from invasion. It is impossible for the President to extricate himself from the horns of this dilemma.*

From the beginning of his administration up to this day, the President, animated and impelled, apparently, by an ambition to distinguish himself beyond his predecessor in the annals of annexation, has been all in the wrong upon this Mexican question. Even in his Inaugural Address, though the word "Mexico" is not mentioned, the source is discoverable of all the mischievous proceedings of the Executive, which, however honestly intended, have almost undone the country. In that Address is plainly discernible the germ of that longing for forbidden fruit; that hankering after the lands of our neighbors, that determination, *per fas aut nefas*, to possess ourselves of them, which have evidently influenced and directed the whole policy of the Executive in regard to Mexico. We refer, of course, to those passages in which the President argues the safety to our political system of *the enlargement of our boundaries*. The meaning of the following sentence, for example, though it attracted little notice at the time, cannot *now* be mistaken: *"To enlarge its limits* [the limits of our Union] is to extend the dominions of peace OVER ADDITIONAL TERRITORIES AND INCREASING MILLIONS."—This remark could have had reference only to those territories of Mexico, the annexation of which, as conquered country, the President proposes in the Message now before us.

In the first months of his official term, it may be that the President calculated upon accomplishing his purposes without a war with Mexico, though, from the moment of the installation of his confidential editor, the idea of War and Conquest, in some shape or other, seemed continually to haunt his imagination. Within the first six weeks of the existence of the official paper, it was made quite evident that there existed no disposition to pay any respect to the law of our own Congress which enjoined the settlement of the question of boundary by negotiation with Mexico. Even before the consummation of the act of annexation—before its acceptance by the Government and People of Texas—the line of the Rio Grande was repeatedly *claimed*, and, in the event of Mexico proving obstinate and impracticable on that point, "additional annexations" threatened and the acquisition of California prophesied. These demonstrations in fact preceded the order to Gen. Taylor of the 15th June, 1845, advising him of the design eventually to press forward his army to the east bank of the Rio Grande; and, so bewitched was the Official Editor with the enchanting prospect which a war with Mexico was expected to unfold to our country, in opening to it "the road to California" and enabling it to "spread far and wide the great principle of self-government," that there seemed at least a willingness on his part to permit, if not a disposition to provoke, a state of things from which such glorious results were anticipated. In September it was plainly indicated that a more belligerent attitude than was then exhibited on the part of Mexico would be quite agreeable to him. On the 10th of that month the purpose of moving our army to the Rio Grande was disclosed, and a day or two after this it was stated that our boundary had been irrevocably planted at the Rio Grande, in regard to which "neither the bullets of the Mexicans nor the paper-shot of their friends in this country" would "be able to shake the determination of our Executive." This determination was rendered the more remarkable from the fact of the repetition of the same identical statement in three several numbers of the official journal, which was equivalent to telling Mexico that any negotiation for it was entirely out of the question. In the mean time, Gen. Taylor, in command of the force stationed at Corpus Christi, had more than once been reminded by the War Department that an advance upon the Rio Grande, at any time, would be acceptable to the Administration. But the General knew better than to incur the responsibility of such a movement; and respectfully but positively declined doing so in a letter to the War Department, under date of Oct. 4, 1845:

"Mexico having as yet made no positive declaration of war, *nor committed any overt act or hostilities*, (said the General,) I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande without authority from the War Department."

About the time that this letter reached Washington, the President was engaged in preparing his first Message to Congress, and had already determined to recommend some measure of hostility against Mexico on the ostensible ground of the unpaid instalments of indemnity, &c.—when information was received here of the willingness of Mexico to receive a Commissioner to treat concerning the boundary question. [We here restate this point, because it appears to us a very material one in the history of the War in which the President contrived, *without* consulting Congress, afterwards to involve the country.] This induced a change in the Message and in the intended recommendation *to Congress* to resort to war upon Mexico; of which change, and the reason of it, Congress was apprized, in the Annual Message of December, 1845, in terms which Mexico perhaps understood, though we doubt whether Congress did.

"*I forbear*," said the President, "to recommend to Congress such *ulterior measures* of redress for the wrongs and injuries we have so long borne, as *it would have been proper to take* had no such negotiations been instituted."

Instead of a *Commissioner*, as proposed by Mexico, the President sent a Minister Plenipotentiary, whose *instructions* have never been published. If they ever are, it will be found that he was ordered not to negotiate a settlement of the Boundary of Texas (though, as before said, such a negotiation had been directed by Congress) unless in conjunction with the *cession* to the United States of California, by way of indemnity for the old claims, of which such an exaggerated and distorted account has been given in the several Messages of the President. As far as concerns the *claims*, we know from the President himself that Mr. Slidell was thus instructed. The President could not, he has informed Congress, for a moment entertain the idea that the claims of our citizens should be postponed, *or separated from the boundary question*. Nor, we presume, (in the absence of documentary proof) was our Commissioner to be allowed to establish a satisfactory boundary between the United States (Texas included) and Mexico, without securing at the same time a cession of California.

Had the President met the overture of the Mexican Government in a proper spirit, by sending a Commissioner to treat of the only imminent question—the question of boundary; had he not pertinaciously insisted on clogging that question with things having no necessary connexion with it, the boundary might have been amicably settled; the claims of our citizens examined and adjudicated at leisure; and the desired territory on the Northwest Coast acquired by purchase. *And there would have been no war;* for there would have been no pretence for it. * * *

Will not the PEOPLE at length awake from their slumber on the brink of a fearful precipice! Are they *content* to depart from that hitherto settled policy of our country which has taught us to avoid all sorts of aggression on neighboring Powers? To depart from the policy of peace and content within our own borders, in pursuit of foreign conquest and dominion? Is there so little of patriotism and pride of race among them that they can tamely consent to see our own nationality degraded, our flag dimmed and blurred by the accession of motley stars, and our population swelled by unknown tribes, who, whilst they will contribute little or nothing to the common stock, will, besides filling our council-halls with many-colored representatives, add immensely to the expenses of our Government?

If the People are prepared to submit to these things—the necessary results of the policy recommended to Congress by the President—have they seriously thought of other inevitable consequences of the career of ambition and conquest in which we are embarked? How few of them have ever reflected, for instance, that one of these consequences is the establishment and perpetuation of

A GREAT STANDING ARMY!

The first condition of all conquest upon a large scale is, we need hardly tell any body, the raising and keeping permanently on foot of a numerous and well-appointed public force, Naval or Military.

In the Message which we are now considering, the President calls upon the country to grant him, for his proposed plan of conquering all Mexico, (for such it really is) additional troops and further loans. The numerical amount of the former is not specified, except in the Secretary of War's report; but that of the latter is, at least, named with an assumed precision. We look on the estimates of both as exceedingly fallacious; as designed, by their apparent lowness, to lure the public on to a further prosecution of the war; as entirely inadequate, however, to that which it is known must be done; as merely enough to make the war, *upon its present scale even*, live on "from hand to mouth," instead of giving it any fresh "vigor;" and, finally, we see not the slightest sign of that which is the duty of all republican rulers, when they engage their country in war—not to shift off the debts of that war upon men unborn; but to bring the war, its appropriateness of cause, all its merits, and all its realities, at once to the test of taxation by laying burdens enough on the people to defray the expenses of the whole business. Whether or not the good people of these United States are fond of the costly diversion of ruining or enslaving great regions in their neighborhood, can only be told by asking them to pay for the amusement out of their own pockets, and not by drafts upon posterity.

But the President requires more troops, more loans. Yes, more money, more men! And *both*, whatever the Message may flatteringly promise, with no visible limit, and to no attainable end. Merely to march upon and occupy all the Mexican departments and their chief towns and strong places, it is easy enough to see that more than double our present force there must be set in motion in every direction, at more than double the past rate of expenditure. For, in order to conquer a department, though but in name, it must be overrun by a particular expedition for that purpose. This expedition must be strong enough and well-appointed enough to dread no repulse. As it advances, it must secure its communications, not merely that it may command reinforcements, but supplies; for it would be mere madness to depend for food upon regions where the very soil, arid and uncultivated, is as hostile as the inhabitants themselves. Across long and difficult tracts, abounding in dangerous passes, munitions of the commissariat and of ordnance cannot pass, except with strong escorts and by lines along which are frequent armed posts, for resting and refitting the convoys, as well as securing the intervening country and holding the *guerrillas* in check. Well-nigh the nineteen Departments or States of Mexico, some twelve or fourteen will have to be invaded, conquered, and occupied by as many separate expeditions. Each of these must, as soon as it has got possession of the particular State-capital at which it had struck, fix itself there, as a local army of occupation, which must remain there, to *bridle*—save, and to govern—the entire department. But, as the presence of a few thousand troops of an enemy in Philadelphia, or at Annapolis, or in Richmond, would not reduce Columbia or Carlisle or Pittsburg, Baltimore or Frederick or Cumberland, Charlottesville or Lynchburg or Staunton, to submission, so in the Mexican States. That of Mexico, area 30,482 square miles, has a population of a million, and several considerable towns besides the capital to be garrisoned; Puebla, the State, area 18,441 square miles, has nearly an equal population and a chief town of 75,000 souls; Guanaxuato, area 6,225 square miles, has a town of 62,000 souls, and a general population of 600,000; Michoacan, area 24,100 square miles, has a collective population of 385,000, its capital, Valladolid, 16,5 00 souls; Jalisco, on an area of 72,-384 square miles, a population of 730,000, and a capital Guadalajara, of 26,000; Zacatecas has an area of 17,500 square miles, and a population of 230,000; Oaxaca, an area of 32,067 square miles, and a population of 650,000, with a capital of 32,000. These examples may give some general idea of the population and surfaces over which these separate corps of occupation will have to act. Now, to hold a single town, though it should be the capital, in each State would be quite inadequate to ready submission to the will or effect towards reducing to submission a hostile population. State whose resident authorities, as defended by the latest bulletins, and unanimously and cordially backed by the whole population, are resolved to die rather than to submit to the conqueror, and leave not one thing but ex-hausted country in possession to bring under your sway.

In short, in all States must, besides a garrison in its capital, and lines of stations connecting the latter there with the frontiers, have detached corps fixed at a variety of points, where a large population exists, to be by degrees awed into servitude. Certainly you may, with a single corps, occupy each State capital and chase away its Government; but what will that avail? No more than it did to the subjugation of Virginia, when the detestable Arnold and his army of deserters drove the Government under Mr. Jefferson from Richmond to Charlottesville. What will putting their Government to flight signify to a State filled with hatred of us, through its whole revengeful population? What care they for their feeble army, short res, their plague in peace and no help in war? No, annihilate those authorities, if you will; you are, in them, fighting but a shadow; the substance—the people and its animosity—still remains, but widely scattered to be reached, too ruinously to be reconciled.

And now upon the President's present plan of conquest, what must all this compel? It is only by attempting a conquest in detail, by trying to subdue and hold each separate Mexican State, that any thing can be hoped. And what does this plan inevitably imply? Nothing short of pouring upon Mexico some twelve or fifteen armies of six-ty, each from three to five-six or eight thousand strong, and by maintaining an intricate and irresistible possession of all her territory, to weary out resistance, until not merely submission (which would of course ensue the moment you withdrew your forces small corps, but a permanent willingness to wear your chains. Need we say that this is not a scheme for fastening our dominion upon Mexico by *fostering opportunities of a great and perpetual Standing Army?*

HAVE we, or NO country, the people all unconscious, amidst the din of successful arms and the talk of military glory, of the inroads that have ever been fatal to free institutions, and to the purity of Government's from standing armies? For in spite of the fatal glory of extended dominion has ever engendered the giddy multitude, quite as sure to be pleased with the imperial addition to its own sway and greatness, as with the less direct honor of its master's. Our politicians greatly mistake, when they suppose that it is a peculiar "Anglo-Saxon" or American passion which renders the worst part of our people fervent for the possessions of our neighbors. Nor the real opinions as a far more universal one—the appetite o dominion, the vanity of military renown, which has ever made popular the Cæsar or the King who led his citizens or his subjects to victorious enterprises against the peace and the freedom of other nations, no matter at how sure a sacrifice of their own.

The people, then, blinded by this unreflecting passion to the plain fact, we ask again, *Have we not already that acknowledged bane of public freedom, a large Standing Army*, the mere phantom of which has so often heretofore, when evoked by conjuring demagogues, filled the popular bosom with supernatural terrors? WE HAVE IT, as it is easy to show; and the *President and his Ministers are demanding a large and permanent addition to it*, yet neither fact seems, as yet, to have excited the slightest public alarm.

What is the present army of the United States? What as to permanency of service? What as to numbers?

It consists of REgular troops, enlisted for five years, or for the war, and of Volunteers, nearly all of whom have enrolled themselves *for the war*—a period now obviously indefinite, if we are to fight on until Mexico shall make peace or be so subdued that we can hold what we like of her territory without an army. If our five years' regulars are to be considered a Standing Army, surely volunteers for a war which may not end during the present generation are still more a Standing Army. And let it not be forgotten that if peace—fictitious, or even real—came to be made upon those terms of territorial acquisition the Californias and New Mexico, which the President insists on as indispensable to our honor and our rights, we must still keep an army as large as now on foot, to check all outbreaks of a hostile people, and not only tame *them* to our yoke, but intimidate, by a superior force spread every where, Mexico from helping them when they prepare a secret insurrection or have burst into open revolt. Besides all this, we shall have, as soon as we get a false peace from Mexico, to re-establish our various military stations at home, from which nearly all the troops have been withdrawn, to send to Mexico; and Oregon, which has been heretofore neglected, will require a stationary force of at least some regiments of infantry and dragoons.

So much for the *permanency* of the military establishment which we have and must keep on foot; and now for its numerical extent.

The report of the Adjutant General, which forms one of the documents appended to the present Message, exhibits the following statement of what our Army, *as "authorized by law,"* now is:

Authorized regular force, officers and men,		30,350
Volunteers for the war,	34,171	
Twelve months' volunteers,	2,119	
		36,290
Aggregate force,		66,649

Such is the legal force which would *now* be in arms, if regiments were always full to their estimated complement of 1,100 men, or if none ever died. But the actual force now in campaign, or on their way to the seat of war, or left to take care of posts within the United States, *is*, according to the same report, as follows:

Regulars in the field or on their way		21,509
Volunteers do do do,		22,027
Aggregate of those on active service,		43,536
Add we suppose six companies of regulars and ten of volunteers, stationed at Indian posts within the U. States,		1,381
General aggregate,		44,917

This, now, as a force permanently in arms, must be considered a standing army sufficiently formidable, if there was ever any reality in that dread of one which wise republicans have always taught, and nations more fond of their own freedom than ambitions of governing others have always cherished. But even this is not enough; the President calls loudly for ten more regiments of regulars, and (we suppose) as many more of volunteers; which, at full complements, will make twenty-two thousand men more. Thus we are to have, besides some twenty thousand "authorized by law," but *minus* of the full complement in some cases, a standing army, and not merely on paper, some sixty-seven thousand strong. Nor must we forget what the Adjutant General's report before us further says: that the troops heretofore kept in our seaboard and lake fortresses have all been withdrawn, in order to reinforce our armies in Mexico; and that they must speedily be replaced, not only because the defences of great maritime points, like those of Boston and New York, the Delaware, Old Point Comfort, Charleston, and others, or of Navy Yards like Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Pensacola, cannot be left unmanned, but because our great and costly system of sea-forts will fail into immediate dilapidation if left for but a year or two unoccupied by sufficient bodies of troops. So that the very supposition—the continuance of the war—which makes necessary the forces now asked, will equally require the raising of as many more troops—say some five or six thousand—as have been withdrawn from our fortresses; adding to which some thousands needed in Oregon, we must certainly count at not short of seventy-five thousand men the army which these Presidential plans of Mexican subjugation will require to be raised and permanently kept on foot.

Let it be remembered that, for these estimates, we take only positive *data*—facts now in existence, and furnished by the actual state of the army, or by the President's own requisitions and the consequences which they inevitably involve.

Behold them, People of the United States!—you who trembled for your liberties, when the Federalists, in John Adams's day, raised a few thousand regular troops—you whom certain among us have, until within a few years, plied with arguments against even our poor little West Point army, which, except as a school of war, was but a name—behold what those very demagogues, with Jefferson even on one point of their locked tongues and Burr on the other, have brought you to! By the grossest Presidential usurpation, they have not only, in order to recover their fading party popularity, plunged you into a war which that living patriarch of old republicanism, integrity, and wisdom, Albert Gallatin, denounces to you as of which his last breath, as utterly wrongful, cruel, and impolitic; but they are attempting, under the pretence that the national honor is at stake for the endless and relentless prosecution of *such* a war, to fasten upon you a perpetual standing army.

We need surely not recur to historical examples, nor to the venerable authorities against such a fatal step. As in some other things, so, happily, in these, as to the constant—we might almost call it a religious—use the public mind. It may have become a Presidential maxim that the United States should have credit, for his own ends, a War which can hardly fail to be as pernicious in its event as it was bad in its origin; but, when the Executive sees that, in addition to every other resource, it is to fix upon us that bane of public freedom, a Perpetual Standing Army, will it not, besides distrusting and rejecting the new demands of patronage and power by the President, hold him to the strictest account for the use or abuse of the power already entrusted to his hands?

FRESHET IN THE OHIO RIVER.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—The waters of the Ohio have now swelled to the highest point attained during the flood of 1832, and the lower part of the city is entirely inundated. At least five thousand families have been rendered houseless by this disastrous flood, and great distress must ensue in consequence.

A public meeting of the citizens has been called to provide the means for alleviating their destitute condition. The stores south of Pearl street are flooded, and Broadway is overflowed. It is useless to calculate the damage, or to endeavor to give an idea of the distress existing among us.

Business has been almost entirely suspended. Half the lumber in the city is afloat, and boats have even been carried on the stocks in the ship yards.

The snow is eighteen inches deep, and is now falling.

An Important Hint.—It is known that there has been for two or three years past an unusual amount of sickness in the upcountry, which has not been satisfactorily traced to any particular cause. A very intelligent gentleman, of extensive observation, informs us that *he* has no doubt it has been produced by the immense number of dead Oak Trees standing on every Plantation; and that there will be no decrease of sickness until they are cut down and burnt up. He is, himself, acting on this opinion, and is cutting down and burning the dead timber on his farm. As we have never before heard this cause assigned, we have thought we might subserve the cause of humanity by mentioning it.—*Raleigh Register.*

Hon. E. S. Dargan has been elected unanimously Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Goldthwaite.

"Revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas."—A private, acting as clerk for General Pierce, writes:

"Our men are assassinated here in the city nightly by the Mexican renegadoes, who make a practice of killing all they come across who do not happen to have any arms about them. They do not always come out right, for last night one of our men was stabbed at the theatre, and the 2d dragoons turned out and killed about twenty Mexicans before they could be stopped. This is the state of things in the city at the present time.

"To let you know how battle and sickness have thinned the army now in Mexico city, I will state one instance of my own company, which consisted of ninety-five good men when we started from Toledo, but is now reduced to about sixteen men for duty, the remainder being either in the hospital or dead."

Advantages of Law.—A young man who studied law in Connecticut, became acquainted with the following facts, which are certainly very remarkable, though not very singular:

"A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. The neighbor, however, claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages. The case was committed from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and treasure lost—but the case was finally gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the transaction was, the man who "gained the case" came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been compelled to sell, to pay his costs! Then, homeless and homeless, he could thrust his hand into his pocket and triumphantly exclaim—'I've lost him!'"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 16.

FROM HAVANA.

The brig T. Street arrived on Tuesday evening from Havana, brings us dates to the 9th inst.

All the papers devote much attention to Mexican affairs, but though they have the advices of the English steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., they add little to our stock of information. We find one letter in the Diario de la Marina, which may be of some interest. We translate it:

MEXICO, Nov. 28, 1847.

By a letter from Queretaro of the 23d inst., I learn that the Governors of the States, convoked by the Government to learn their opinions upon the continuation of the war, have in fact met. They are all in favor of the continuation of hostilities, save those of Puebla and Mexico, who did not comply with the summons to meet. It is believed that the Government declared to the *Junta* that *it* was disposed for peace. Thus it presented the difficulty of opposing opinions, and if the President is disposed to yield to the se of the Governors, there must be a change of ministry.

Negotiation with Mexico.—From all we hear it would seem that the President has consulted Bishop Hughes on the subject of the Mexican affairs, and proposed that he should proceed to Mexico in a private capacity, but at the Government expense, for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a pacific disposition on the part of the Mexicans, probably by persuading the Mexicans, in the first place, of the sincere affection of our Government for them, and our earnest desire to do them good.

Such a mission, we understand, the Bishop declined, but was willing to go as an authorized Ambassador; and the negotiation closed with the understanding that, if circumstances should warrant it, the Bishop would be named as one of three Commissioners to treat for peace.

New York Journal of Commerce.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

There have been several arrivals since our last from the Rio Grande, by which we have received the Matamoras Flag of the 13th inst.

Patrick Duffy, a private in the 10th Infantry, was shot recently while attempting to "run the guard," with two other soldiers. We have conversed freely with a distinguished officer who has for a long time been on the line of the Rio Grande and has just returned. He tells us that there were rumors that the Mexicans designed to take advantage of Gen. Taylor's absence to make a descent upon Saltillo, and the line to the Rio Grande. He had been assured by an intelligent man that Gen. Urisola was in command of a large force at San Luis—eight or ten thousand men, while Minon had two thousand cavalry near at hand operating with him. The rumored purpose of the Mexicans was for Minon to come out by the Linares pass to China, while with the main body of his troops Urisola should fall upon Saltillo. Our informant says that in the departure of Gen. Taylor the Mexicans feel as if our whole army had withdrawn, such was the terror of his name among them. Inclined as they are to strike a blow in his absence, he still thinks they have no such army in the field as that above named; and even if it be so, it will be impossible to surprise Gen. Wool, who is ever on the alert.—He has no doubt that any attack upon Gen. Wool would prove disastrous to the Mexicans.—*Picayune.*

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

We have intelligence from Santa Fe to the 20th October, received at St. Louis on the 13th instant. Several recruiting officers had arrived at St. Louis and were to commence the service in a few days, for the purpose of obtaining eight hundred recruits, necessary to fill up the complement of the Illinois and St. Louis battalions. In the former, deaths were of daily occurrence, but the latter were more healthy.

Fifteen hundred American troops and twelve pieces of artillery were to be dispatched against Chihuahua; and three companies were already on the road, but had halted below Albuquerque, waiting reinforcements, as it was rumored that the Mexicans had been concentrated at El Passo. The American troops were expected to meet with a stubborn resistance either there or at Chihuahua.

The command that had arrived at St. Louis had suffered greatly from cold and hunger on their tedious route from Santa Fe.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 24—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, G McNeill, J M Rose, S W Tillinghast & Co, H Leetc, W Piner, W K Blake, C T Haigh & Son, Hon R Strange, J Smith, H Erambert, D Shaw, J Johnson, W B Wright, J W Sandford, Ray & Pearce, S Boon, Hall & Hall, A Johnson & Co, J Sandy, E W Wilkings, H Branson, H L Mayoer & Co, T C Hooper, R Baldwin, D Johnson, R C Belden, J A J Bradford, Cook & Taylor, J & T Waddill, and E J Hale, of this place; and for G Mosteller, W H McFarmer, J & W Morphy, J H Hawley, J C Blocker, J F Chambers, A Gamey & Co, J Haughton, Jenkins & Roberts, Fuley & Gordon, W T Smith, W B Gillis, T C Smith, C Mock, D Murchison, and T B Tott, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Elouise from New York, Charles P. Brown from Charleston, Marion from Little River. 21—Schr. L. P. Smith from New York. 22.—Brig Levant from Cardenas; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 23.—Schr. J. K. F. Mansfield from Charleston.

Large Sale of DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers being desirous of changing their business, will sell their STOCK OF GOODS, in the Store South East corner of Market Square, all of which are new. Sale to commence on Monday the 17th of January, 1848.

G & H. McMILLAN.

Dec. 27, 1847. 92-2w

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to come forward on or before the first of February, and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1847. 951f

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement. And those indebted will please call and settle; especially those living in the country.

Dec. 24, 1847 95tf

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Permit me, through the columns of the Observer, to recommend the Hon. EDWARD STANLY as a suitable candidate for the Whig party in the next Gubernatorial election. I do this with no disposition to embarrass or forestall the action of the Convention soon to assemble; nor with the desire of disparaging the pretensions of other estimable and worthy gentlemen spoken of; but simply with the view of bringing to the attention of the Whigs of North Carolina the name of one who, in every act of his life, has shewn his devotion to the principles which, as a party, they profess, and who would in all probability, more effectually than any other man, harmonise the various local difficulties of the party, and make them subservient to the higher and nobler interests of the great Whig cause. As a man of intellect, as an orator, as a politician, Edward Stanly ranks deservedly high. Of his amiable disposition and gentlemanly bearing, all will give testimony who have been associated with him either in public or private life,—while many who observed his conduct as Speaker of the last House of Commons, will award to him the merit of possessing in an eminent degree those moral and intellectual qualities which would fit him to adorn any office within the gift of the State.

Not only does he possess the good will and confidence of the Whig party, but he has won the admiration and respect of his opponents; and though at an early period of his political life, violent prejudices were entertained by many against him, these have been obliterated, and they that were then the most bitter in their denunciations of the politician, are now the foremost in praise of the man.

If the Whigs need a candidate that is popular; if they require in the coming contest an able and a fearless advocate of their principles; if they desire a leader who while he will prove firm in the maintenance of the cause of his own party, will yet carry with him the respect of his opponents, if they wish to elevate to the Gubernatorial office one in whose administration the people would repose confidence, of whose public and private character the State might justly be proud; Edward Stanly is beyond question the man.

In North Carolina he who accepts the nomination of the Convention must of necessity make domestic and pecuniary sacrifices. In a pecuniary point of view Mr. Stanly, should the nomination be tendered to and accepted by him, would sacrifice much. At present in the enjoyment of a lucrative profession and holding one of the highest offices in the State, he would be compelled to abandon both and betake himself at once to the more arduous and less profitable pursuit of popular favor.—It would seem then to involve a high degree of selfishness on the part of the Whigs to make a demand of this nature upon him. Still, should the interests of the party need his services he is not the man, as I feel satisfied, to throw obstacles in the way of its complete success, though to attain it great personal sacrifices be required to be made by him.

RICHMOND.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—From the Annual Report of the Comptroller, published in extenso in the Register, we copy the following Recapitulation:—

LITERARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance due Literary Fund, 1st Nov. 1846,		$127,319 63
Escheats of Vacant Land,		9,349 98
Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear,		30,932 01
Do do Bk of the State,		41,572 75
Interest on Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co. Bonds,		9,543 00
Principal do do do,		5,500 00
Interest on Wilmington & Raleigh R. R Co. Bonds,		8,160 00
Principal on loans by Lit. Board,		6,139 50
Interest on do do do,		1,054 01
Taxes on Tax roll from Sheriffs,		3,243 32
Navigation Dividends—		
Cape Fear Nav. Co., 650		
Roanoke Navy. Co., 1,375		
		2,025 00
Fund for Ed'n of Deaf & Dumb,		908 75
Auction Tax,		98 46
		$249,876 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Common Schools,	96,511 31
Expenses of the Literary Board,	1,042 60
Swamp Lands,	852 50
Education of Deaf and Dumb,	3,450 00
Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	3,601 63
Floral College, (loan,)	2,000 00
Printing by order Literary Board,	15 07
	$106,830 81
Balance due Literary Fund, 1st November 1847,	$143,045 38

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance due Internal Improvement Fund, 1st Nov. 1846,	$73,944 34
Bank Dividend, Cape Fear,	336 00
Cherokee Bonds,	2,020 00
	$76,300 34

DISBURSEMENTS

Expenses of Internal Imp. Board,	$93 50
Printing by order of the Board,	15 00
E. Mitchell, Engineer, (Survey of Roads,)	300 00
Jacob Siler, Commissioner,	53 00
	$461 50
This balance was transferred to the Public Treasurer by the Act of Assembly, passed at the Session of 1846 & '47,	$75,838 84

PUBLIC FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount transferred from Internal Improvement Fund,	$75,898 84
Collected as belonging to do. do.	19,782 39
Public Tax received from Sheriffs,	81,554 56
Do do Additional Returns,	176 62
Collected, Bonds belonging to Literary Fund,	20,284 78
State Loan. (Cape Fear Bank.)	40,000 00
Interest on Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Bonds,	3,000 00
Tax, Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	562 50
Buncombe Turnpike Dividends,	3,129 14
Tax, Bank of the State,	4,486 50
Do Cape Fear Bank,	2,389 00
Dividends on Stock Cape Fear B'k,	60 00
Attorneys' Licenses,	320 00
Green Hill, sale of old Tools,	176 62
	$251,717 65

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Disbursements from 1st November 1846 to 1st Nov. 1847,	$175,402 61	
Add balance due Public Treas'r, 1st November 1846,	122,150 49	
		$297,553 10
Deduct Receipts,		251,717 65
Nov. 1st, 1847, Balance due Public Treas'r this day,		$45,835 45
Am't due President & Directors Literary Fund,	$143,045 39	
Deduct am't due Public Treasurer,	45,835 15	
Balance in hands of Public Treasurer, 1st Nov. 1847,		$97,209 24

The following are the items of the Disbursements of the Public Fund:—

Executive Department,	$ 875 00
Treasury do,	2,500 00
State do,	800 00
Comptroller's do,	1,800 00
Adjutant Gen. do,	500 00
Superintendent Public Buildings,	50 00
Judiciary,	27,000 00
Presidential Election,	50 00
Public Printing,	4,000 00
Principal R. & G. R. R. Bonds,	3,500 00
Interest do do do do,	37,700 00
Senatorial Elections,	1,500 00
Council of State,	1,500 00
Public Library,	1,000 00
State Librarian,	300 00
Insolvent Pubs,	50 00
State Capitol,	1,000 00
Stationary,	500 00
Capitol Square,	200 00
Interest on State Loan,	4,000 00
Mexican War,	1,000 00
Fund for Internal Improvement,	19,782 39
Governor's House,	1,000 00
Pensioners,	2,000 00
Treasury Notes burned,	50 00
Postage of Public Officers,	1,000 00
General Assembly,	30,000 00
Congressional Elections,	1,000 00
Warrants for settling Public Taxes,	1,200 00
Contingencies,	2,000 00
	$ 200,000 00

GRAND SCHEMES!

For January, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$30,000.

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class No. 1, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1848.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,478, 1 Prizes of 2,000, 10 ditto of 1,500, 10 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $250

Ditto ditto 25 Halves 125

Ditto ditto 25 Quarters 62 50

$36,000 ! $12,000 !

15 Drawn Ballots out of 78 Numbers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 3, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $36,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,478, 1 Prizes of 2,000, 10 ditto of 1,500, 10 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $250

Ditto ditto 25 Halves 125

Ditto ditto 25 Quarters 62 50

$30,000

200 Prizes of 500 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 5, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, January 15, 1848.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,243, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,250, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $125

Ditto ditto 25 Halves 62 50

Ditto ditto 25 Quarters 31 25

$30,000! $12,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 7, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, January 22, 1848.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,750, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5 Quarters $2 50

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1847.

The Mails have been more deranged the past week than we recollect ever to have known them. On yesterday morning six Washington mails were due, of which three came to hand. The oldest is eight days from Washington, instead of two.

The Union publishes a letter from the Postmaster General, in which he admits that the Rail Road company only asked the same pay as they have heretofore received, viz: $32,250 from Washington to Richmond. He offered them $29,180. He further states that by the present *derangement* he saves to the department the enormous sum of 575 dollars and 18 cents!!! But the sum he now actually pays is, by his own showing, $2,196 52 more than he offered the rail road company!

The company has also made a publication, stating that they run three cars, one of which is given exclusively to the mail. For this proportion of accommodation they did not receive one-twelfth as much as the other cars paid them. And they did not ask as much as the law allows the Postmaster General to give.

The present arrangement is intolerable.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Since Mr. Rayner declined being the Whig candidate, for reasons which admitted of no appeal from his decision, we have not felt at liberty to commit this paper in favor of any particular individual among the several eminently worthy gentlemen who have been named for that high office. We have thought that such a course of neutrality would best promote the interests and harmony of the party, and most effectually further the success of the candidate who may be nominated by the Convention. Acting upon that conviction, we have been content to mention such names as are suggested, or ordinarily or otherwise, in the Whig papers. And, acting upon that conviction, we publish every handsome tribute to the private and public virtues of the Hon. Edward Stanly, which we see in another column.

What we said on the subject we would second the suggestion elsewhere made, that the Central Committee will fix the day of meeting of the Convention as early as may be expedient—say on the 22d of February. After that time the Superior Court will have commenced.

We would further and earnestly call upon the Whigs in every County, particularly in the portion of the State, to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to the *full* number of the Convention. It is important that the Convention be fully attended.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Rutherford County have nominated Jesse Keith, Esq. of Cleveland, as the Candidate for Governor, and recommended Greensborough, in the place and the 22d of February as the time and the meeting of the Convention. They also adopted the following Delegates:

Gen. J. G. Burton, David Carey, Gen. E. Bynum, Isaac Davis, G. W. Caveness, Esq. R. G. Todd, Esq. Col. Wm. H. Moore, Dr. Jno. McEntire, W. A. Palmer, Wm. Lee, Fortune, A. W. Wilkins, Sen. W. Rollins, Jr. Dr. Col. A. G. Logan, E. S. Brittain, Gen. G. W. Logan, J. B. Smith, Esq. J. M. Wilkins dec'd. Martin Beam, Esq. Col. M. Carey, Xenifex Durham.

The Whigs of Craven, at a meeting in Newbern on the 11th inst., compl mented Gen. Graham as the first nominated for Hon. Edward Stanly for Governor. They appointed the Hon. Wm. H. Washington, Col. S. S. Baxter, and 18 other gentlemen Delegates to the Convention.

The Whigs of Orange held a meeting on the 18th and, after justly complimenting Gov. Graham for the ability, faithfulness, and dignity with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and declaring their cordial support to any nomination the Whig Convention may make for the same station, "as a mark of their confidence in his republican principles and patriotism." They appointed 31 Delegates to the Convention, among whom we find the names of Hugh Waddell, Henry K. Nash, Cross Mebane, Esquires, and other prominent Whigs.

The Whigs of Chatham, on the 21st instant, agreed to nominations complimentary to Gov. Graham, Mr. Clay, and Gen. Taylor, and without making a preference for a candidate for Governor, appointed the following Delegates to the Convention:

M. Q. Waddle, Joseph Bynum, Robert Woody, Jesse Bynum, Dr. John Z. Dye, S. Finch Easton, J. C. Gregg, A. J. Bridgers, E. P. Pearsall, Dr. Robert Wm. Skeen, Nathan A. Siler, Dr. W. S. Stockard, Thos. Whitehead, Osborn Exum, Dr. A. H. Lindsey, Dr. Dan'l Hackney, Young Gaster, J. H. Hanner, Gen. Garrett S. Robeson, Robert Fitzpatrick, R. S. Marks, W. A. Williams, Esq. Dr. Wm. Lee, Albert G. Hutson, F. Pattison, Gen. Albright, J. H. Headen, Dr. J. Hall, A. Pearson, Isaac Gregg, Redding Hadley, Newton Gregg, Peter Evans, Jr., Dempsey Johnson, G. M. Foust, Jonathan Haralson, John A. Williams, James Taylor, Owen A. Stedman, J. C. Poe, Wm. J. Hadley, Frederick S. Davis, John Norwood, Exum Bennett, A. H. Dismukes, John Neal, H. Goodwin, Dr. Thos. H. Rousey, A. G. Braden.

To the trade of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, the conclusion of the Charlotte Rail Road, &c. &c. we have but a few words of remark.

The report briefly misunderstands or misrepresents us. We never said, or thought, that the Legislature should not *permit* that road to be located, or its continuation to Danville. We have never in any way opposed that or any other Rail Road, or work of Interna Improvement, ever projected or executed in the State, and we defy the Jeffersonian to show any such opposition on our part. We simply wished, and still wish, that our Legislature would afford the West an *additional* facility for its trade and produce, by making a cut from the Eastern part of our own State to Western part, in the most and belief, that if the people of that section have the opportunity, they will prefer to trade to a market *in* the State, rather than to one *out of it*. We are very far from consulting or opposing the effort of the people of the West to get to markets in Virginia and South Carolina, when they find it impossible to obtain access to those in their own State. All we want is, to arouse the Legislature, and the people, to the disastrous effects *upon the State*, of the tendency of all our Western trade to swell the wealth and the pride of our neighbors, at the expense of every thing valuable to our own State.—We presume that the Jeffersonian cannot object to this.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the Union, Dec. 12th, thus consoles that paper against any supposed disastrous effect on the Locofoco party, from the very able commentary of the National Intelligencer on the President's Message:

"Whatever its ability, the said article can *do but little harm*; for it is *so amazingly long*, that probably not five hundred persons in the United States will have courage to attempt to read it."

Now this strikes us as being more a matter for shame than for rejoicing to any honest man of any party. It is an admission of what is often apparent, that the leaders of the Locofoco party well know that their existence as a party depends solely on the *ignorance* of the rank and file. The most powerful array of facts and arguments, utterly demolishing the President's Message will "*do but little harm*," BECAUSE, "*not five hundred persons* [that is, not 500 Locofocos] *will attempt to read it*."

What a subject for congratulation!

GEN. TAYLOR IN VIRGINIA.—The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, who is a member of the Virginia Legislature now in session, writes as follows:—

"The Whig members of the Legislature will probably hold a meeting next week and recommend the holding a Convention in Richmond on the 22d of February for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket. As I told you before, they are all in favor of Old Rough and Ready. He will go it with a rush that the Rail Road from here to Petersburg has never dreamed of."

Subsequently, a Meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature has been held, at which it was resolved, with only two dissenting voices, that Virginia should send Delegates to a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; and that a State Convention shall be held on the 23d February next. The following resolution was also offered:

Resolved, as the opinion of the Whig members of the General Assembly of Virginia, that ZACHARY TAYLOR will be a most acceptable candidate to the people of Virginia, for the Presidency; and that he will receive from them a most zealous and efficient support.

This resolution was adopted with almost entire unanimity, four members, who thought the expression of opinion would come with more propriety from the Convention itself, finally yielding their concurrence.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Union makes repeated and bitter complaints against the removal, by the new Whig Clerk of the House of Representatives, of some of the Locofocos who held subordinate stations under the late Clerk. We are not about to defend the system of Proscription, which is, generally, the turning out of competent officers to put inexperienced ones in their stead. It is a system which always met with our disapproval. We detest and abhor it. But it is a system forced upon the country by the Union's own party; and now become so much a matter of course that no party, however strong, can resist its influence, or abstain from acting on it. In the present case, especially, the Union's complaints are hypocritical; for it well knows that the very last Whig in the Clerk's office was removed by the late Clerk, to put in a brother who was a Locofoco. And the very letter of dismission contained a testimonial to the entire faithfulness and competency of the removed Whig. When the party which established the system shall have abandoned it, it will be time enough to reproach those who adopted it reluctantly.

The Cherokee Gazette professes great unwillingness to do Mr Clay injustice. But it comments upon his speech in such a way as totally to mislead its readers, who are not permitted to see the speech or even the part commented on. We showed him in our paper of the 14th inst; and we find a further evidence of it in the Gazette of Tuesday last. Mr. Clay spoke of the desire of some of our people to obtain "the bay of San Francisco," for the advantage of our commercial and navigating interests." There is not one word in the speech which would justify an inference that he desired to obtain Mexican territory, out of which to form States, either Slave or free; but, on the contrary, he said expressly that he desired none of it. But the Gazette, in the face of this, presumes, and so argues, that if Mr. Clay believe in favor of acquiring the bay of San Francisco, the acquisition must embrace the territory between that bay and Oregon, nearly five degrees in width! And having satisfied itself that the bay and the territory must go together, it concludes that "it would certainly be formed into free States, and go to increase their abolition power!" &c.—It was evident not for the purpose of acquiring territory that Mr. Clay deems that the Bay of San Francisco might be useful to us, but merely that our shipping, national and mercantile, might have a place to stop at for water, supplies, &c. on the Pacific.

The Gazette asks,—

"Will the Observer inform us as to the relative value of Vera Cruz, as compared with the bay of San Francisco, for commercial and military purposes, and give us a valid reason why Mr. Clay prefers acquiring the latter to the former?"

We have already stated why Mr Clay favors the acquisition of San Francisco. The United States has no port within thousands of miles of that place for its shipping to enter, unless the difficult and dangerous one at the mouth of the Columbia may be called so. But on the Gulf of Mexico there is no lack of harbors for our shipping. Therefore, unless we attack the whole of Mexico, from which great calamity may our country be preserved, we have no need to have Vera Cruz "for commercial and military purposes."

The Gazette denies that it pronounced Mr. Clay a traitor to the South. We quoted its own words, which we certainly considered to be applied to Mr. Clay; but we rejoice at the assurance that they were not.

The Gazette continues,—

The Observer is equally unfortunate in comprehending our meaning in regard to the duty of the South. We simply asked the question, Should the South be driven from the path of duty without indicating where we thought that path should lead, by the fear of Northern fanaticism? Has the Observer answered the question?—well it answered it."

This borders on the ridiculous; but we will answer, to gratify the Gazette, that the South should not be driven from the path of duty by any thing, or any body. The great question is, What is its duty? That we did not misunderstand the South Carolina remedy, and we suppose the Gazette's, for the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, is evident from the third of the series of resolutions adopted by its Legislature on that subject, which speaks of "determined resistance, at all hazards, and to the last extremity." The hazard of such a collision is, undoubtedly, a dissolution of the Union—a hazard which we wish to avoid by refusing to annex any territory for the Wilmot Proviso to act upon.

MR. JEFFERSON'S VIEWS UPON NATIONAL DEBTS.—In a late Banker's Magazine we find a letter from Mr. Jefferson which we respectfully commend to the Locofoco party, in view of that National Debt which is now admitted to be near fifty millions, (and is probably more,) and which is to be increased within eighteen months, if the war continues, nearly forty millions more. The whole debt, be it remembered, is of Locofoco creation.

The letter, which is addressed to John W. Eppes, June 24th, 1813, lays it down as "a wise rule which should be fundamental in a government disposed to cherish its credit, and at the same time to restrain the use of it within the limits of its faculties, never to borrow a dollar without laying a tax, in the same instant, for paying the interest annually, *and the principal within a given term:* and to consider *that tax* as pledged to the creditors on the public faith." And he goes on to contend, that a nation should never go in debt beyond the ability to pay of the generation which creates the debt. By the tables of mortality, he finds that a generation of adults is about 19 years, and he says therefore that no debt should be created for a greater sum than can be paid in 19 years. Such a rule, he says, would be "a salutary curb on the spirit of war and indebtment," and would prevent one generation from squandering the national estate of their successors, in eating and drinking or in quarrelling and fighting with their neighbors.

☞ We have lost from our file of the Observer, the Nos. of Feb 26, March 12, and May 7, 1845, which we will either purchase or accept thankfully from any subscriber who may have them to spare.

MR. HALE: Please insert the following Ticket, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

For Magistrate of Police,
C. B. MALLETT.
For Commissioners,
Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
2. H. Branson.
3. E. J. Lilly.
4. T. S. Lutterloh.
5. A. A. McKethan.
6. Arch'd McLean.
7. Wm. Warden.

For Magistrate of Police,
WARREN WINSLOW.
For Commissioners,
Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
2. Henry Branson.
3. Edmund J. Lilly.
4. John Waddill, Jr.
5. A. A. McKethan.
6. D. G. MacRae.
7. William Warden.

The above Ticket will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

COTTON FACTORY IN NEWBERN.—About $30,000 have been subscribed for the erection of a Cotton Factory in Newbern.

MEETINGS.—An immense meeting to endorse Mr Clay's resolutions, was held in New York last week. A band of rowdy Locofocos, with drum and fife, obtruded on the meeting, but were finally ejected. A Locofoco war meeting in Philadelphia is said to have been a decided failure.

The North Carolinian has received a paper called the "John Donkey," (alias the *Jackass,*) illustrated with pictures of that interesting animal, in one of which the Editor pretends to have discovered a likeness to the Editor of the Observer. This is a mistake, arising, apparently, from the existence, for the first time in his life, of *modesty* in the Editor of the Carolinian, who ought to have seen *himself* in the picture. Or perhaps it arose from a desire to disclaim relationship to the animal. But the Donkey itself had too much brotherly feeling to go any where else than directly to the Carolinian office. He knew where to find his kin, brothers and cousins; (for the ostensible Editor is not the only occupant of that Locofoco Stable.) By the way, speaking of stables, we cannot resist the inclination which the Carolinian's Jackassical article has produced, to tell it an anecdote, which is said to have the merit of truth to recommend it, viz:

Some time ago, a distinguished Democrat, in the performance of his official duty, did an act which incurred the censure of both the Observer and the Carolinian, upon seeing which the gentleman is reported to have remarked, about as follows: "I could not have expected any thing else from a political opponent like the Observer; *but it is too bad to be kicked at by a Jackass from one's own stable.*"

As a specimen of the *real, Attic—the pure, genuine, classic it*—the donkey article, with pardon to match, in the last Carolinian, exceeds any thing that we have for a long time met with.—Crinkshank may hide his diminished head. We have often heard it said of newspapers that they shadowed forth the *intellect* of their Editors, when they had any, but never fancied until we saw the picture of the ass in the last number of that journal, that a paper was intended to reflect the *image* of its Editor. We were sensibly aware of the superabundant share of self-conceit of the Editor, but had not dreamed that he so prided himself upon his personal appearance as to make his columns the medium of presenting a *correct likeness* of himself to his readers. People generally wait until asked, before presenting the public with their portraits; and but for the known vanity of the Editor, we should be at a loss to understand the cause of this uncalled for exhibition.

Never having had occasion, in *our* office, for either a jackass or the picture of one, we cannot furnish our readers with the likeness of the animal who, or rather which, figures in the Carolinian.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Times and Compiler.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Dec. 20.

Mr. Dix presented a memorial from officers of the U. S. Army at Pueblo, praying the establishment of a retired list for the army, and making provision for orphans and widows. The memorial was signed by Generals Scott, Worth and others. In presenting the memorial, Mr. DIX addressed the Senate in an eloquent and forcible manner, in behalf of the objects prayed for.

Mr. Hannegan presented a memorial praying for the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon.

Mr. Hale presented resolutions of instruction adopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Niles presented similar resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut.

The resolutions offered some days since by Mr. Calhoun, coming up, he moved to postpone them until the first Tuesday in January.

Mr. Allen desired to know whether Mr. Calhoun meant to go against all acquisition of territory?

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was not his intention to involve any other question than that contained in his resolutions. The question of the conquest of Mexico was the real one before the country, and that he should discuss.

Debate ensued, in which Mr. Allen moved to refer the resolutions to the committee on foreign relations.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Calhoun took occasion to correct an error which had gone abroad, that his resolutions were brought forward in consequence of the resolutions introduced by the Senator from New York, (Mr. Dickinson.) His resolutions had been prepared several days before the presentation of Mr. Dickinson's resolutions.—He also observed that his opinions on the subject of the war with Mexico and the policy to be pursued, had undergone no change.

Mr. Cass deprecated the introduction of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions. Not one individual in the country, he believed, was in favor of the conquest and annihilation of Mexico, and he thought such a declaration on the part of the Senate unnecessary and uncalled for. He hoped the discussion of such matters would not be permitted to interfere with the *business* of the Senate. In the present posture of affairs with Mexico, he thought we ought not to declare what we would or would not do.

Mr. Calhoun. I should be very glad indeed to think with the honorable gentleman from Michigan, that there is no person in the country who thinks of the extinction of the nationality of Mexico.

After further debate the resolutions were postponed, and made the special order for to-morrow fortnight.

Mr. Dickinson's resolutions, relative to the acquisition of territory were taken up, and an interesting debate ensued, in which Messrs. Dickinson, Cass, Calhoun and others, took part—when they were passed over for the present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Grinnell offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if officers have been appointed to explore the Dead Sea, and if there be power to appoint similar commissioners to explore rivers and harbors in the U. States.

Mr. Schenck moved resolutions of inquiry respecting all orders for the conquest of California and New Mexico.

Mr. Isaac E. Holmes offered a resolution calling on the States to refund the surplus fund of $30,000,000 loaned them, before Congress authorized more loans. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. King of Georgia, offered a resolution to dispense with desks in the hall of the House. Laid on the table.

Mr. Pettit offered a series of resolutions favoring Internal Improvements.

Mr. Simms moved to lay the resolutions on the table—Lost: yeas 70, nays 124.

Mr. Richardson offered resolutions asserting the justness of the war now waging with Mexico—that indemnification was necessary to satisfy our rights; and that the rejection by Mexico of the overtures for peace on our part, leaves us no alternative but to fight it out.

These resolutions gave rise to several motions, when the Previous Question was demanded on them, but before it was put, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.

Numerous petitions were presented.

One of these was presented by Mr. Giddings of Ohio, and prayed for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. George W. Jones moved to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones demanded the yeas and nays on his motion, and the call was sustained.

The vote was declared to be—yeas 97, nays 97, and the Speaker voted in the negative.

The members continued to present petitions.

Mr. Richardson's resolutions on the Mexican war were then taken up for consideration. Substitutes were offered by Messrs. Stephens, Botts, R. W. Thompson and Van Dyke. The previous question was refused, and the House passed from the subject for the present, without any further action. So the resolutions lie over.

Mr. Wentworth's resolution in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government, was called up. The previous question was demanded and sustained, and the resolution was passed.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Numerous memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Hale presented a memorial of the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Indiana, praying Congress to legislate so as to put an end to the war and abolish slavery.

Mr. Hale said that as this petition referred to the subject of slavery generally, he supposed it might be considered to embrace the subject of the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, and as such to come within the usual course adopted by the Senate of laying the question of reception upon the table. As that custom, however, did not meet his views of duty, he should be compelled to ask the yeas and nays upon the motion.

The question was taken by yeas and nays and it was decided that the motion to receive the petition should lie upon the table. Yeas 33, Nays 9.

Mr. Hale also presented a petition praying the abolition of slavery throughout the Union.

Mr. Hale said that his course in this matter was dictated solely by a sense of duty, and not from any desire to provoke a discussion upon the exciting subject. He took the ground that those who advocated slavery and opposed all investigation upon the subject, placed that institution above the institutes of God himself, and he could not acquiesce in the course adopted by the Senate in disposing of these memorials.

The motion to receive the petition was then laid upon the table.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to raise, for a limited time, an additional number of troops, and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as it should be printed.

After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, submitted a series of resolutions, calling upon the President to inform Congress whether the spot on which the first blood was shed in the beginning of the war with Mexico, is or is not on the soil of the United States; whether said spot was or was not ceded by the United States to Spain by the treaty of 1819. The resolutions lie over.

On motion of Mr Vinton, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair, and took up the bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the subsistence department. Said bill passed through its several readings.

Mr. Vinton submitted a resolution referring the various portions of the President's annual message to the standing committees.

Mr. Cingman rose, and saying that he had an amendment to propose, which he did not know that he ought to offer, made a set speech to the House on the subjects of slavery, abolition, agitation at the south and north, the rights of new territories, the Presidency, &c. He maintained the just compromises of the Constitution for all portions of the country.

After he had concluded, he offered his amendment.

Mr. Giddings moved a division of the resolution, so that each subject might be separately acted upon. But before any action was had, on motion, the committee rose.

And the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, introduced resolutions calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the number of regular and volunteers who have actually been in service in Mexico—how many have been discharged, &c.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of Hon. Mr. Hamer of Ohio.

After the adoption of the customary resolutions, the Senate adjourned till next Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution that when the House adjourns to day, it will adjourn over to Monday next—which was adopted.

Mr. Morris announced the death of a member from Ohio, the Hon. Mr Hamer; and, after a brief but eloquent eulogy on the deceased, the House adopted the usual resolutions of condolence and mourning.

The above proceedings are all copied from the Virginia papers, which received them by telegraph. Our Washington papers, only just at hand, furnish many other particulars; but we have only time and room for the following:

Mr. Goggin moved an inquiry from the President in regard to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico.

Mr. Botts, a resolution directing the Postmaster General to restore the mail to the Rail Road route from Washington South.

Mr. Bowlin, a resolution to increase the commissions of postmasters of the small offices.

Mr. Stephens, a series of resolutions in favor of a speedy and honorable peace, against conquest, but for cordially sustaining the war while it lasts.

Mr. Botts, resolutions against the war, declaring that it "was *not* brought on by the act of Mexico," but "by the unauthorized act of the President," against exacting indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for withdrawing our army, &c.

Several other members have offered resolutions on the subject of the war.

Mr. Wentworth (Loco.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Government has the power to construct such harbors and improve such rivers as are "necessary and proper" for the protection of our navy and our commerce, and also for the defences of our country.

The question being taken, the resolution was forthwith adopted, 138 yeas to 54 nays.

In the Senate, Mr. Badger presented a memorial from the Society of Friends at New Garden, North Carolina, in relation to the awful and calamitous consequences accruing from the present war against Mexico; that it is against the precepts of our Lord and Saviour and his Apostles and early Christians of the first two centuries. Our blessed Lord said to Peter, "Put up thy sword into its scabbard, for they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The memorial was read and ordered to be printed.

The Hon. A. H. Shepperd, of this State, who was ill, has resumed his seat in Congress, in improved health.

THE VETO POWER OUT-VOTED.

Yesterday was a day *to be remembered* in the annals of the House of Representatives. By a signal exertion of political independence, by an assertion of Legislative authority, openly contemned and defied by the Executive, in the matter of the improvement of the Lake and River Navigation of the West, the House has done itself undying honor. By the vote upon the proposition introduced by Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, affirming principles directly adverse to those of the late and preceding Veto Messages of the President, the House has recognised the true theory of our Government—and, we had like to have said, has re-established the Constitution of the United States. The greatness of the majority (being about thirty votes more than a two-thirds vote) is most gratifying, because it assures the country that the policy of Internal Improvement is, so far as the popular branch of Congress is concerned, beyond the reach of the Veto's deadly fang.

Honor to the House of Representatives, say we.
National Intelligencer.

By the last Southern Mail.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 18.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

By the Maria Burt we have received letters and papers from the city of Mexico to the 27th of November. The most interesting matter referred to in them is, by far, the arrests of Worth, Pillow, and Duncan. We have, therefore, thrown together all the published documents relating to those arrests. There is much newspaper discussion upon them, for which we have no room.

It appears that Gen. Twiggs was to have come down with the train from Mexico, leaving on the 2d or 3d inst., but in consequence of the arrest of Gen. Worth, he was detained.

The occupation of Mazatlan and Guaymas by our naval forces is mentioned. From Lower California the dates are to the 3d of October. The Mexicans claim an advantage over a party of Americans which landed at Mulege, fought all day, and finally embarked again. The Mexicans claim a victory. We do not well understand the affair, but have no idea of their winning victories from our sailors.

A strong Protest had been received by the Mexican government, from Lord Palmerston, against the forced loans from English residents, made by the Mexicans some six months ago.

The officers of his division have given General Twiggs a splendid dinner.

MEXICO, November 8.

This afternoon, a greaser was whipped in the plaza. He had attempted to kill one of our soldiers, and was sentenced to receive 100 lashes—25 on every Monday for one month. Nearly ten thousand Mexicans were in the plaza, and as soon as the whipping commenced they began to throw stones. About a dozen of our dragoons, however, charged upon the mob, when they dispersed in all directions. The greaser was then whipped and taken back to the guard-house.

There was one or two rows last night, which resulted in the death of one or two soldiers and some thirteen or fourteen Mexicans.

MEXICO, Nov. 10.

Yesterday afternoon the 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry paraded in the principal plaza. A rumor had gone abroad that another Mexican was to be whipped, and there was a large assemblage of leperos, lachones and the usual assortment of women and children. The parade served one purpose at all events. It displayed to the Mexicans the high state of discipline to which our troops had arrived. In fact the clean, neat appearance of our men and the perfect manner in which they went through their evolutions was extremely gratifying to all Americans present, and the more so as they were aware that many of the men were new recruits.

MEXICO, Nov. 20.

A correspondent of El Monitor, writing from Queretaro, says that the greater part of the Governors of the different States were present at the seat of government, and that with one exception (the Governor of San Luis) they were unanimous in favor of peace.

El Monitor of to-day, commenting upon the announcement of Santa Anna, that he had placed himself at the head of an armed force for the purpose of preventing any negotiations for peace while the Americans occupied Mexican territory, discredits the statement, and says that he (Santa Anna) opened the door for negotiation himself, and that if the opposes Congress in the consummation of peace, he will be pulling down with one hand what he constructed with the other.

The proposition introduced into Congress by several Deputies, that they would listen to no propositions of peace while our armies occupied their territory or our fleets blockaded their ports, was rejected on the 15th by a vote of 33 yeas to 38 nays.

A general order was issued on the 19th by Gen. Smith, Governor of the city, of which the following are the material paragraphs:—

Circumstances have determined the Government of the United States to throw on Mexico the burden of the further continuance of the war. In consequence of which it is now necessary to advise the authorities of the city as follows:

1st. That all the revenue collected, or to be collected from whatever source, or of whatever purpose, must be considered as collected for the United States, and only to be expended under their authority and with their consent; all payments not made in conformity with the rule will accordingly be disproved, and the amount thereof required to be refunded by those who have made them.

2d. All the troops of the United States are to be quartered without expense to them, and if it be necessary to occupy private property, in order to insure this, it will be done.

MEXICO, Nov. 25.

Most of the papers are down upon Santa Anna in severe terms for his conduct in declaring himself determined to oppose negotiations for peace. El Progreso, of Guanajuato, is absolutely savage in its denunciations, and declares that he should be made to answer with his head for his treason. A few short months ago, these same editors were fawning upon the "hero of San Jacinto" with sickening sycophancy. How true it is that success is the test of merit.

MEXICO, Nov. 26, 1847.

Advices were received to-day from Queretaro to the 23d inst. The Puros were making a great deal of trouble, and charging the Government with making a secret armistice with Gen Scott. The Minister of Relations stated that he had received a note from Mr Trist, which is as answered in the same manner that the Minister of Santa Anna answered the note of the American Commissioner before the late armistice. The Puros were looking to Santa Anna for aid in another revolution. They were also expecting the arrival of American troops at Queretaro, notwithstanding the pretended armistice between Rosa and Gen. Scott. The Governors were in session and in conference with the Ministers. Some excitement was occasioned by one of the Governors, whose name is not given, making public the private deliberations and secrets of the Council. He is said to be a partisan of Santa Anna, whose finger is plainly to be seen in this. The sacrament of the Holy Ghost has been administered to General Herrera, from which I would infer that there is no hope of his recovery.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE ARMY.

The difficulty among prominent officers of our army appears to have been quite as serious as was represented. We publish here the orders of Gen. Scott reflecting upon the officers who were said to be under arrest. They betray no little temper—perhaps we should say, ascerbity of temper:

[Preceding the general order below, is the Order issued by the War Department in January last, forbidding the writing of letters for publication by officers of the army. Then comes—]

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 349.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, Nov. 12, 1847.

The attention of certain officers of this army is re-called to the foregoing regulations, which the General-in-Chief is resolved to enforce so far as it may be in his power.

As yet but two echoes from home of the brilliant operations of our arms in this basin have reached us; the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.

It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them, or specially procure them to be written, and the intelligent can be at no loss in conjecturing the authors—chiefs, partisans, and pet familiars. To the honor of the service, the disease—pruriency of fame *not* earned—cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers (present,) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two coteries.

False credit may, no doubt, be obtained at home, by such despicable self-puffings and malignant exclusion of others; but at the expense of the just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession and the truth of history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fail in the end, to bring down the conceited and envious to their proper level.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:
H. B. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The letters alluded to by Gen. Scott as "the echoes from home," are evidently the "Leonidas" letter and a letter which appeared first in the Pittsburg Post, was thence transferred to the Union, whence we copied it, and the whole then appeared in a Tampico paper, in which General Scott first saw the letter. Upon the publication of Gen. Scott's orders, given above, Lieut. Col. Duncan came out promptly in the North American with the following frank avowal of his connection with the "Tampico letter," so called:—

MEXICO, Nov. 13, 1847.

To the Editor of the North American—SIR: I herewith present a copy of the "Tampico letter," characterized as "scandalous," "despicable," "malignant," &c., in general orders No. 349, published in the American Star this morning.

To the end that the true character of this letter may be known, I desire that you republish it in your paper; and that none of my brother officers may innocently suffer for a publication so obnoxious, I hereby publicly acknowledge myself to be its author. The substance of it I communicated from Tacubaya soon after the battles, in a private letter to a friend in Pittsburg.

The statements in the letter are known by very many officers of this army to be true, and I can but think that the publication of truth is less likely to do violence to individuals or the service than the suppression or perversion of it.

Justice to Gen. Worth, (who is evidently one of the "heroes" pointed at in order No. 349,) requires me to state that he knew nothing whatever of my purpose to write the letter in question, nor that it had been written, till well on its way to its destination; he never saw, nor did he know, directly or indirectly, even the purport of one line, word or syllable of it till he saw it in print, and he is equally ignorant of my design to make this declaration, which I do, as I wrote the letter, unprompted and on my own responsibility. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES DUNCAN.
Brevet Lieut Col. U. S. A.

After the publication of this letter, Col. Duncan was placed under arrest, and subsequently Gen Pillow was arrested, and next Gen. Worth. The North American is of opinion that Gen Pillow was not arrested on account of the "Leonidas" letter, but on the following grounds:

"There has been another arrest, that of Gen. Pillow, one of the chiefs aforenamed, but not, as appears, on account of the letters of which he is the hero. We hear, generally, that the cause was this: Gen. Pillow, having taken exceptions to the finding of a court of inquiry, which finding has been approved by Gen. Scott, addressed a paper relating to the matter to the Secretary of War, through the commander-in-chief, preserving a copy which he avowed in the letter accompanying *he had sent* (or would send) *directly to the Secretary at Washington.* This transaction is judged to be a contempt, and for the so judged contempt Gen. Pillow is arrested."

Gen. Worth's arrest is thus noticed in the North American of the 26th ult:

The last arrest occurred yesterday—that of Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, and the charge is, we believe, contempt towards the commander-in-chief. Without a full knowledge of all the facts we do not purpose to lengthen this article by any remarks upon this proceeding.

MAZATLAN AND GUAYMAS.

Letters have been received in town from Tampico as late as the 7th of December, from highly respectable houses, conveying the information that the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas are in possession of the American naval forces.

The place surrendered to the naval force under Lavallette. The frigates under his command were the Portsmouth and the Congress, which fired upon the place about an hour. W. A. Robinson had been appointed collector of the customs.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

Extract from a letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, of the 6th instant, to his friend in this State, which he presumes to publish, unauthorized though it be by the distinguished author:

"I have this moment perused an able pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Gallatin, in which, without any concert between us, I find that he takes similar position to those which I had previously occupied. He fortifies them by a striking array of facts and powerful arguments.

"I am not surprised at the imputation of unworthy motives to me for the delivery of the speech. That has been so long my fortune, that I should have been surprised if it had not been made. Will they charge Mr Gallatin, in the publication of his pamphlet, with being actuated by the desire to attain the Presidency? There is as much ground in the one case as in the other."

Another Novel.—In the January No. of *Graham's Magazine*, will be commenced another Novel, by the author of "Alamance," the scene of which partly opens on the Cape Fear.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. AVON E. HALL, (of the firm of Hall & Hall) to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bell, Haymount.

At Society Hill, S. C., on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Richard Furman, Dr. SAMUEL A. MIMS, of Fairfield, (formerly of this town) to Miss HARRIET CHAPMAN, daughter of Peter McIver, Esq., of Society Hill.

In Robeson county, on the 19th inst., by Thos. A. Norment, Esq., CHARLES IVEY, Sr., Esq. aged 83 years, to Miss ELIZABETH STANLEY, aged 68 years.

Hail! happy pair! by Hymen blest
May peace your life attend,
And all the joys of Heavenly rest
Be yours til Time shall end. [Com.

DIED,

In Chatham County, on the 5th of the 9th month last, of consumption, JUDITH M. LINDLEY, wife of Joshua Lindley, Jr. aged 35 years.

In Raleigh, very suddenly, on the 20th instant, Mrs. EMILY JOHNSON, the beloved consort of Dr. Charles E. Johnson, leaving five children, one of them only a few hours old.

In Duplin county, on the 12th inst., of consumption, Mr. JOHN HEATH, in the 64th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 28.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	10 a 11
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 10	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7¼ a 7½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	16 a 17½	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 20	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¾	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 "

REMARKS.

NOTICE.

THERE has been received at the Cash Bargain Store, a new and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, for Fall and Winter consumption, which have been purchased at exceedingly low prices and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock consists in part of Ladies' Dress Goods; satin striped and plaid, changeable figured, apron and scarf silks; worsted and gala plaids; black and colored alpacas; plain and twilled gingahams; mousseline de laines; Cashmeres; satin striped and plaid de laines; and mourning prints; English chintzes; de bages; Swiss, muslin, jaconet and cambric muslins, barregettes, corded and maroon skirts; new style silk and worsted scarfs; cravats; extra lace and embroidered collar setts; new style herd linen handkerchiefs; gentlemen's linen bosoms and cambric; sleeve linen; bobbin, jaconet and Swiss edging and insertions; Victoria dot ribbons; fringes; gimps; extra size Marseilles quilts; lace veils; green barege, &c.

Gentlemens' Wear:

Superior French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings some never before out; Tweeds; Satinets; Jeans; scarfs; Handkerchiefs; cravats; suspenders; bosoms; collars; hosiery; suspenders; &c.

Housekeeping Goods:

5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 bleached sheeting; brown sheeting; bleached and brown shirting; cotton and woollen flannels; extra 1-4 and 5-4 white dog damask table damask cloths and napkins; bird's eye; huckaback and Russia diapers; crash; furniture prints; dimity; cord, cradle and negro ticking; extra Whitney dog 9-4 marseilles quilts, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps:

A few superior and latest styles.

To the above goods with others, the subscriber would call the attention of purchasers by wholesale and retail. JOHN EASTER.

Northside Hay St. a few doors west of the Market.

Nov. 15, 1847. 84tf

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery lines, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction prices, and for Cash, and are consequently offered at unusually low prices, and will be sold at a small advance from first cost. They respectfully extend a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their Stock an examination before making up their Fall Supplies as great inducements will be offered. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Negro Kerseys; Linseys; Kentucky Jeans; Cassinetts; Sattinetts; Plaid Linseys; Blue and Black Flannels; Blankets; Ginghams; Calicoes; Irish Linens; Sheetings; Shirtings; Checks; Stripes; Ticks; Domestics; Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Cotton and Woollen Flannels; Negro Blankets; Cotton Yarns; Bagging; Rope; Bale Rope; Cast, Blister and German Steel; Sad Irons and Spindles; Castings; Mill and Cross cut Saws; Coarse Iron; Hollow ware; Tinware; Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Pit Pans and Wire; Buckets; Tubs; Churns; &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 78tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 24, 1847. 81tf

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Bay Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bush.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water 17 inches running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent

Henrietta S. B. Co.

June 18, 1847. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

REVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unshacked. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 63-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 7 miles an hour. With fine new Passenger Carriages, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to receive a sufficient share to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gasconade, Camden, Charleston, Columbia, Cheraw, Chesterfield, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 73tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Hat & Shoe Factory occupied by Hall & Daniels, where they will be pleased to see their old customers on terms as heretofore. We shall continue to keep a constant supply of GOODRICH'S, which is well known to the Citizens of Cumberland and the Country generally.

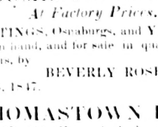
Patterns of all sizes given for the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 1, 1847. 86tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,

Fayetteville, N. C.

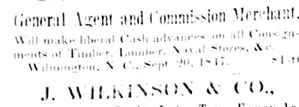
12-1yr

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured "Pocket" TOBACCO, fine and common brands, suitable for sale in store and half boxes for sale at Factory prices, adding the freight thereto.

D. & W. McLAURIN

May 17, 1847. 69tf



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been induced to visit Fayetteville for a few days, and finding so much encouragement, has concluded to remain with us for a short time longer. He flatters himself that he has brought into a high degree of perfection the Daguerreotype Miniature, and is confident that all who may favor him with a call will be pleased with the likenesses he produces. Mr. Bryan returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.

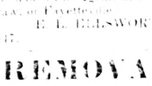
Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in the beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements and articles and stock for sale on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Rooms, over Weston Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, Fine Cases, American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, pointing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 64tf



MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 46tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

FALL. 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Mixture Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Kent Jeans,
Satin, Velvet, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Satins, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros des Naps and Gros de Naps,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tartan and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Apron Silk and Cotton Warp,
Linen Lawns, Lawns and Diapers,
6-8 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Rolling Clothes, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles which will compare with any assortment in this State, and bought for Cash by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and others will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 25, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the two story house West side of the Market Building, N. Side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Gower's Jewelry on the East, which he has fitted up as the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Mutual House, where he hopes to still receive the patronage of his friends and customers with whom and those who may hereafter favor him with their custom, he will be found to keep a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

At wholesale or retail, at as low rates as can be had in this market.

The business and friends will please take notice of the change of location, and be governed accordingly.

The undersigned would also return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Gower & Winslow, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the present firm.

E. L. & A. W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Sept. 25, 1847. 81tf

kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Manufacturers, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to furnish them with Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and they can be relied upon in either. They would state that from the unprecedented trade at the factory at Mechanicsburg, and the press of business, they have been unable to keep pace with the orders, but have now filled and are giving full satisfaction. Machines sent to Fayetteville, Cross Creek, Salem, and Bethania, by those who have sent their orders in time.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Mary B. Lucas vs. Richmond Lee and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richmond Lee and wife Elizabeth are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Nodfet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. $2 75] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Nancy Redfearn vs. John Redfearn and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rebecca Fogg, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Nodfet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. $2 75] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Benjamin W. Covington and Anna Jane his wife, and Mary Ann Covington, vs. Athas Jones, Miller Jones, and Atlas Jones, Guardian of Nathan Jones.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that Miller Jones, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Miller Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 75] 90-6w

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, Black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars,

Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is *"Cheap for Cash,"* keeping in mind the "humble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Select, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON.

Southwest corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 81tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE received in the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to their customers as usual—or Produce in exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington, and will be ever there except at the market. J. C. Blocker will give all his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, them they hope to receive a share

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-3Y

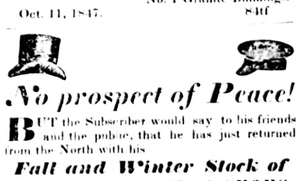
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, other buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 49tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

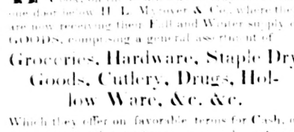
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Flora McIver vs. Evander McGilvary and wife, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McIver, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Roderick McIver to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, to answer, plead, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25] 91-6w

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

EQUITY SALE.

ON the first Monday of January next, at the Court House, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, I shall expose to sale THREE SLAVES, late the property of Duncan Munroe and John Munroe.

Terms at Sale.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

CANDIES.

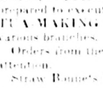
100 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Supply.



S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemens', Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather, Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 14, 1847. 85-3m

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Rose of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.

1 case of real East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, of a very superior quality, RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

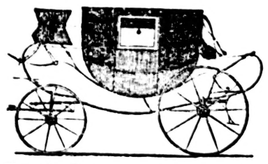
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE late residence of the Hon. John Campbell, dec'd, is offered for sale by its present owners. It is situated in a very healthy part of Marlborough District, in an excellent neighborhood, and contains several hundred acres of lively pine Land, with all suitable buildings for the comfortable residence of a planter. Application may be made to Mrs. Gause, on the premises, or to

DUDLEY & JOHNSON.

Cheraw, Dec. 1. 93-3w

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillispolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., Dec. 7, 1847. 93-3w

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for females, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Mooring-tiela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, nor no new risks taken.

E. L. & A. W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to

A. W. STEELE.

Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

John C. McLaurin vs. Arthur P. Wright.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur P. Wright, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Arthur to come in at the next term of the Court, to be held for Richmond county, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy or plead to this Attachment, or final Judgment will be taken against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in October, Anno Domini 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 75] 90-6w

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m

[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

Or "Dead Shot" for Worms.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846 36tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

WINTER GOODS,

For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

For Negroes.

Virginia Osnaburgs, (for Shirtings;) heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy 4 Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, drab, and fancy Sattinets; plain red and fancy Plaid Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Brogans, (extra sizes;) and all other kinds of common Shoes;—Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps,

—ALSO—

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Red Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings; plain and printed Baizes, (for Crumb Cloths; Brussels, Tufted and Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of

D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 Hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum do.
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all Kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner next door to the Messrs. Lutty, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Gregg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S.; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books; Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Waters, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; Ursoline Manual; Christmas Blossoms; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gift Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Guises; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal*